

TO SUPPLEMENT THE NATURALIZATION LAWS

MARCH 2, 1925.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington, from the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 4382]

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4382) to supplement the naturalization laws, having had the same under consideration, reports it back to the House with amendments and recommends that the bill do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 1, after line 2, insert a heading to read as follows: "Title I.—Naturalization."

Page 1, line 3, strike out "That no," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "SEC. 1. No."

Page 4, line 3, after the word "alien," insert "not ineligible to citizenship."

Page 6, after line 7, insert the following:

"(d) Section 10 of such act of June 29, 1906, as amended, and section 2170 of the Revised Statutes, are repealed.

"(e) The Secretary of Labor shall make such changes in the forms prescribed by section 27 of such act of June 29, 1906, as are necessary to make them conform to the provisions of this act."

Page 6, line 8, strike out "act," and insert in lieu thereof "title."

Page 6, after line 9, insert the following:

TITLE II.—DEPORTATION

SEC. 201. This title may be cited as the "Deportation act of 1925."

SEC. 202. Sections 18, 19, and 20 of the act of February 5, 1917, entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens to, and the residence of aliens in, the United States," are amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 18. (a) Every alien who upon arrival in the United States is not found to be entitled to enter the United States shall be excluded, and deported in accommodations of the same class as in which he arrived. Deportation shall be immediate unless the deportation of such alien is suspended in pursuance of subdivision (c) of this section or subdivision (c) or (d) of section 20. Deporta-

tion shall be on the vessel bringing such alien to the United States, unless it appears to the satisfaction of the immigration official in charge at the port of arrival that deportation on such vessel is not practicable or proper, in which case deportation shall be on a vessel owned or operated by the same interests, unless it appears to the satisfaction of such official that deportation on such a vessel is not practicable or proper, in which case deportation shall be made otherwise. No alien employed on board a vessel arriving in the United States shall in any case be deported on such vessel or on any vessel owned or operated by the same interests, unless it appears (under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner General of Immigration with the approval of the Secretary of Labor) to the satisfaction of the immigration official in charge at the port of arrival that deportation in any other manner would be impracticable.

"(b) If an excluded alien, certified by an examining medical officer to be helpless on account of sickness, mental or physical disability, or infancy, is accompanied by another alien whose protection or guardianship is required by such excluded alien, such accompanying alien may also be excluded and deported in the same manner as if personally subject to exclusion and deportation.

"(c) An alien employed on board any vessel arriving at a port of the United States who is certified by a medical officer of the United States Public Health Service to be afflicted with idiocy, imbecility, insanity, epilepsy, tuberculosis in any form, or a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, shall be placed in a hospital designated by the immigration official in charge at the port of arrival for treatment at the expense of the owner, agent, or consignee of the vessel without deduction from his wages. Upon certification by such a medical officer that the alien has been cured, he shall be permitted to enter the United States temporarily under the same conditions and limitations as if the vessel had arrived on the day of his discharge from the hospital; but if it appears to the satisfaction of the immigration official in charge at the port of arrival that it will not be possible within a reasonable time to affect a cure, such alien shall be deported subject to the same conditions and limitations as in the case of any other alien subject to exclusion and deportation by reason of being afflicted with such disability or disease, except as otherwise provided in subdivision (a).

"(d) The cost of the maintenance of every alien removed from the vessel bringing him, pending examination for admission to the United States, or pending deportation when he has been ordered deported, or while deportation is suspended under subdivision (c) of section 20, or while he is in hospital under the provisions of subdivision (c) of this section, including in all the above cases medical and hospital treatment, and burial expenses not to exceed \$125 in case of death, the cost of his removal to and from the vessel, and the cost of his deportation, shall (except as otherwise provided by subdivision (c) or (d) of section 20) be borne by the owner, agent, or consignee of the vessel bringing him. If any vessel bringing aliens to the United States attempts to depart while the status of aliens brought by it remains undetermined or while the deportation of any such alien is suspended, the immigration official in charge at the port of arrival may, under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner General of Immigration with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, require the owner, agent, or consignee of such vessel to give bond to the United States in an amount estimated by such immigration official to be necessary to cover all such costs, with surety to secure the payment thereof approved by the collector of customs, conditioned that such costs shall be duly paid, and no such vessel shall be granted clearance until such bond is given or a sum equal to the estimated amount of costs is deposited with the collector of customs. Such immigration official may from time to time require such additional bond or sums as he estimates may be necessary to cover such further costs as may accrue. If the vessel has been granted clearance, such vessel, if subsequently arriving in a port of the United States, or any other vessel owned or operated by the same interests, may, subject to the same conditions, be denied clearance. If the owner, agent, or consignee of a vessel fails or refuses to pay promptly all such costs, such costs may be paid from the appropriation for the enforcement of this act and recovered by the United States from the owner, agent, or consignee of such vessel.

"SEC. 19. (a) At any time after entering the United States (whether the entry was before or after the enactment of the deportation act of 1925) the following aliens shall be taken into custody and deported:

"(1) An alien who at the time of entry was a member of one or more of the classes excluded by law from admission to the United States;

"(2) An alien who entered the United States at any time or place other than as designated by immigration officials, or who eluded examination or inspection, or who obtained entry by a false or misleading representation, or the failure to

disclose material facts. This paragraph shall not apply to any alien who entered the United States before June 3, 1921;

"(3) An alien who remains in the United States for a longer time than authorized by law, or regulations made under authority of law;

"(4) An alien who is a public charge from causes not affirmatively shown to have arisen subsequent to entry into the United States;

"(5) An alien who, from causes not affirmatively shown to have arisen subsequent to entry into the United States, is an idiot, imbecile, feeble-minded person, epileptic, insane person, person of constitutional psychopathic inferiority, or person with chronic alcoholism;

"(6) An alien who is convicted of any offense (committed after the enactment of the deportation act of 1925) for which he is sentenced to imprisonment for a term of one year or more;

"(7) An alien who is convicted of any offense (committed after the enactment of the deportation act of 1925) for which he is sentenced to imprisonment for a term which, when added to the terms to which sentenced under one or more previous convictions of the same or any other offense (committed after the enactment of the deportation act of 1925), amounts to eighteen months or more;

"(8) An alien who is convicted of a violation of, or conspiracy to violate (committed or entered into after the enactment of the deportation act of 1925), any statute of the United States or a State or Territory prohibiting or regulating the manufacture, possession, sale, exchange, dispensing, giving away, transportation, importation, or exportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, for which he is sentenced to imprisonment for a term which, when added to the terms to which sentenced under one or more previous convictions of a violation of or conspiracy to violate any of such statutes (such previous violations or conspiracies having been committed or entered into after the enactment of the deportation act of 1925), amounts to one year or more;

"(9) An alien who was convicted, or who admits the commission, prior to entry, of an offense involving moral turpitude;

"(10) An alien who has, after the enactment of the deportation act of 1925, violated or conspired to violate, whether or not convicted of such violation or conspiracy, (A) the white slave traffic act, or any law amendatory of, supplementary to, or in substitution for, such act; or (B) any statute of the United States prohibiting or regulating the manufacture, possession, sale, exchange, dispensing, giving away, transportation, importation, or exportation of opium, coca leaves, or any salt, derivative, or preparation of opium or coca leaves;

"(11) An alien who is found practicing prostitution or is an inmate of, or connected with the management of, a house of prostitution, or who receives, shares in, or derives benefit from, any part of the earnings of any prostitute, or who manages or is employed by, in, or in connection with, any house of prostitution or music or dance hall or other place of amusement or resort habitually frequented by prostitutes or where prostitutes gather, or who in any way assists any prostitute, or protects or promises to protect from arrest any prostitute, or who imports or attempts to import any person for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose, or who enters for any such purpose, or who has been convicted and imprisoned for a violation of any of the provisions of section 4 hereof;

"(12) An alien who willfully conceals or harbors, attempts to conceal or harbor, or aids, assists, or abets any other person to conceal or harbor, any alien liable to deportation;

"(13) An alien who willfully aids or assists in any way any alien to unlawfully enter the United States;

"(14) An alien who is found employed on a vessel engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States without having been admitted to the United States for permanent residence. This paragraph shall not apply to any alien who entered the United States before July 1, 1924.

"(b) No conviction shall serve as a basis for deportation proceedings under paragraphs (6), (7), or (8) of subdivision (a) unless such conviction is in a court of record and the judgment on such conviction has become final. In the case of a sentence for an indeterminate term in which the minimum term under the sentence is less than one year, the term actually served shall, for the purposes of paragraphs (6), (7), and (8) of subdivision (a), be considered the term for which sentenced. An alien who has been pardoned after conviction of an offense as specified in paragraphs (6), (7), or (8) of subdivision (a) shall not be deported.

"(c) An alien sentenced to imprisonment shall not be deported under any provision of law until after the termination of the imprisonment.

"(d) Proceedings for the deportation of aliens under this section or under any law providing for the arrest and deportation of aliens after entry into the United States shall be begun by taking the alien into custody under a warrant of arrest issued (1) by the Commissioner General of Immigration, or (2) by any official authorized by the Commissioner General of Immigration to issue warrants of arrest. Every alien so arrested shall be given a hearing under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner General of Immigration, with the approval of Secretary of Labor, before an immigrant inspector designated under such regulations. The immigrant inspector shall, under such regulations, transmit the evidence taken at the hearing to the Secretary of Labor. The Secretary shall make an order releasing the alien or ordering his deportation, and his decision shall be based solely on the evidence taken at the hearing, except that he may send the case back to the immigrant inspector before whom the hearing was had for the taking of additional evidence, or order the case reheard by another immigrant inspector. The order of deportation shall refer to the particular provisions of law under which the alien is ordered deported and shall briefly state the grounds upon which such provisions of law are applicable to the alien, but it shall not be necessary to state or summarize the evidence in the order. No alien shall be deported unless before the issuance of the order of deportation he was afforded, at the hearing before the immigrant inspector, an opportunity to be heard after notice upon the grounds stated in the order of deportation. The decision of the Secretary of Labor in every case of deportation under the provisions of this act or of any law or treaty shall be final. If any alien is arrested under the provisions of this section on the ground that he is found in the United States in violation of any other law of the United States which imposes upon him in any proceedings not under this section the burden of proving his right to remain in the United States, such alien in proceedings under this section shall have the burden of proving his right to remain in the United States.

"(e) Pending final decision of the case of any alien taken into custody for deportation, he may be released under a bond in the penalty of not less than \$1,000, conditioned that such alien will be produced whenever required by immigration officials. Such bond shall have surety approved, under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner General of Immigration with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, (1) by the Commissioner General of Immigration, or (2) by any official authorized by the Commissioner General of Immigration to approve such bonds.

"(f) Unless the deportation of an alien is made by reason of causes arising subsequent to entry, the owner, agent, or consignee of the vessel or transportation line by which such alien came to the United States shall (except as otherwise provided by subdivision (g)), bear the expense of the deportation of such alien from the port of deportation, if deportation proceedings are instituted within five years after the entry of the alien, or, irrespective of the time of institution of such proceedings, if it can be shown that such owner, agent, or consignee knew or could have known by the exercise of reasonable diligence that such alien would be subject to deportation. Where liability for the expense of deportation can not be ascertained or enforced, or where no liability for such expense is imposed by law, such expense shall be payable from the appropriation for the enforcement of this act.

"(g) If any alien was unlawfully induced to enter the United States, the deportation of such alien, including the entire cost of removal to the port of deportation, shall be at the expense of the contractor, procurer, or other person by whom such alien was unlawfully induced to enter the United States, or, if that can not be done, the cost of removal to the port of deportation shall be at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this act, and the deportation from such port, if deportation proceedings are instituted within five years, shall be at the expense of the owner, agent or consignee of the vessel or transportation line by which such alien came.

"(h) If any alien is liable to deportation upon any ground specified in any paragraph of this section he shall be deported whether or not he is liable to deportation upon a ground specified in any other paragraph or section of this act or in any other law, and any alien who is liable to deportation upon a ground specified in any law other than this act shall be deported whether or not he is liable to deportation upon a ground specified in this act.

"Sec. 20. (a) The deportation of aliens excluded or arrested and ordered deported shall, under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner General of Immigration with the approval of Secretary of Labor, be (1) to the country of

which such aliens are citizens or subjects, or to the foreign port at which such aliens embarked for the United States, or (2) if such aliens entered from foreign contiguous territory, then to such territory, or to the country of which such aliens are citizens or subjects or to the foreign port at which they embarked for such territory, irrespective of whether such aliens have acquired a domicile in such territory, or (3) if such aliens entered foreign contiguous territory from the United States, and later reentered the United States, then to such territory, or to the country of which such aliens are citizens or subjects or to the foreign port at which they originally embarked for the United States, irrespective of whether such aliens have acquired a domicile in such territory. In lieu of any country specified above, such aliens may, under such regulations, be deported to the country (if any) in which they resided prior to entering the country from which they embarked for the United States or for foreign contiguous territory. The term 'foreign port,' as used in this subdivision, includes a port of an insular possession of the United States.

"(b) When, in the opinion of the Secretary of Labor, the mental or physical condition of an alien who is excluded or arrested and ordered deported is such as to require personal care and attendance, he shall, when necessary, employ a suitable person for that purpose, who shall accompany such alien to his final destination, and the expense incident to such service shall be defrayed in the same manner as the expense of deporting the accompanied alien is defrayed.

"(c) If it appears to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Labor, in the case of any alien excluded or arrested and ordered deported, that immediate deportation before hospital treatment for sickness or mental or physical disability would cause unusual hardship or suffering, he may suspend temporarily the deportation of such alien solely for the purpose of placing him in a hospital under the supervision of immigration or United States Public Health Service officials for treatment, until such time as, in his opinion, such sickness or disability has been relieved to such an extent that the deportation of such alien would not cause unusual hardship or suffering. In the case of an alien subject to deportation under subdivision (a) of section 18, such treatment shall be at the expense of the owner, agent, or consignee of the vessel bringing him, and in the case of an alien arrested and ordered deported, it shall be defrayed in the same manner as the cost of removal to the port of deportation.

"(d) The Commissioner General of Immigration, upon conditions prescribed by him, may, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, suspend the deportation of any alien subject to exclusion or deportation if, in his judgment, the testimony of such alien is necessary in the interests of the United States in any judicial or other proceeding. The cost of the maintenance of any such alien (including medical and hospital treatment, and burial expenses not to exceed \$125 in case of death), and a witness fee of \$1 per day to such alien for each day while deportation is so suspended may be paid from the appropriation for the enforcement of this act unless such suspension of deportation is requested by the Department of Justice, in which case such cost and witness fee shall be paid from the appropriation for the Department of Justice. During such suspension of deportation the alien may be released under bond, in the penalty of not less than \$500, with surety approved in the same manner as provided in subdivision (e) of section 19, conditioned that such alien shall be produced when required as a witness and for deportation, and while so released the cost of his maintenance shall not be borne by the United States.

"(e) It shall be unlawful for any master, purser, person in charge, agent, owner, charterer, or consignee of any vessel to refuse or fail to receive or detain on board, and transport in the manner specified, and to the place designated, any alien ordered to be deported on such vessel in pursuance of law; or to fail to pay the costs imposed in pursuance of law in respect of any alien; or, in bringing any alien to the United States, to make any charge for the return of such alien or to take any security for the payment of such charge, or to take any consideration to be returned in case the alien is landed, or to fail to detain on the vessel or to remove temporarily such alien for examination, as ordered by immigration officials; or knowingly to bring to the United States any alien excluded or arrested and deported under any provision of law until such time as such alien may be lawfully entitled to enter the United States.

"(f) If it appears to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Labor that such master, purser, person in charge, agent, owner, charterer, or consignee of any vessel has violated any of the provisions of subdivision (e) or of section 15, the master, purser, person in charge, agent, owner, charterer, or consignee of such vessel or of any vessel owned or operated by the same interests shall pay to the collector of customs of the district in which any such vessel may be found the sum of

\$1,000 for each violation of any such provision. No such vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of such liability, or while such fine remains unpaid, except that clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover the fine imposed. No such fine shall be remitted or refunded. If clearance has been refused and the amount of the fine imposed has not been paid within ten days after such imposition, the vessel may be forfeited by a proceeding by libel in rem in admiralty. If it appears to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Labor that the provisions of subdivision (e) are persistently violated by or on behalf of any vessel or transportation company, the Secretary shall deny to such vessel or company the privilege of landing alien immigrant passengers at United States ports for such period as in his judgment may be necessary to insure an observance of such provisions."

SEC. 203. The first sentence of the second paragraph of section 9 of such immigration act of 1917, as amended, is amended by striking out the words "the last proviso" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "subdivision (b)." The last two sentences of section 15 of such immigration act of 1917 are repealed. Such immigration act of 1917 is further amended by adding at the end thereof a new section to read as follows:

"SEC. 39. That this act may be cited as the 'Immigration act of 1917.'"

SEC. 204. (a) Subdivisions (a), (b), and (c) of section 20 of the immigration act of 1924 are amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 20. (a) It shall be the duty of the owner, charterer, agent, consignee, or master of every vessel arriving in the United States from any place outside thereof to detain on board every alien employed on such vessel until the immigration officer in charge at the port of arrival has inspected such alien, such inspection in all cases to include a personal physical examination by the medical examiners. If it appears to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Labor that the owner, charterer, agent, consignee, or master has violated this provision, such owner, charterer, agent, consignee, or master shall pay the collector of customs of the district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of \$1,000 for each alien in respect of whom such failure occurs. No vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the liability to the payment of such fine, or while such fine remains unpaid, except that clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover the fine imposed. No such fine shall be remitted or refunded.

"(b) An alien employed on any vessel arriving in the United States from any place outside thereof may be removed from the vessel to an immigration station or other appropriate place for examination subject to the same provisions of law in respect of such removal as in the case of any other alien, and the owner, charterer, agent, consignee, or master of the vessel shall be subject to the same provisions of law, including penalties, in respect of such removal as in the case of any other alien."

(b) Subdivision (d) of section 20 of the immigration act of 1924 is amended by striking out the letter "(d)" at the beginning of such subdivision and inserting in lieu thereof the letter "(c)."

SEC. 205. (a) Section 33 of the immigration act of 1917 is amended by striking out the words "the preceding section" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "section 20 of the immigration act of 1924, as amended" and a comma, and by inserting after the word "admitted" the words "for permanent residence."

(b) Section 34 of the immigration act of 1917 is repealed.

(c) The act entitled "An act to provide for the treatment in hospitals of diseased alien seamen," approved December 26, 1920, is repealed, but shall remain in force as to all vessels, their owners, agents, consignees, and masters, and as to all seamen, arriving in the United States prior to the enactment of this act.

SEC. 206. Whenever in any law heretofore enacted it is provided that any alien shall be deported, the arrest and deportation of such alien shall (regardless of the manner provided in such law) be made in the same manner as provided in sections 19 and 20 of such immigration act of 1917, as amended, and whenever in any law hereafter enacted it is provided that any alien shall be deported, the arrest and deportation shall, unless expressly provided to the contrary, be made in the same manner as provided in such sections 19 and 20.

SEC. 207. Nothing in this act shall affect any deportation proceedings in which the warrant of arrest was issued before the enactment of this act, nor relieve from deportation any alien who at the time of the enactment of this act was liable to deportation. That part of section 19 of such immigration act of

1917 which relates to the deportation of aliens convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude shall, notwithstanding the amendment of such section by this act, remain in force for the deportation of an alien where the crime was committed before the enactment of this act.

SEC. 208. (a) If any alien has been arrested and deported in pursuance of law he shall be excluded from admission to the United States whether such deportation took place before or after the enactment of this act, and if he enters or attempts to enter the United States after the expiration of thirty days after the enactment of this act, he shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(b) For the purposes of this section any alien ordered deported (whether before or after the enactment of this Act) who has left the United States shall be considered to have been deported in pursuance of law, irrespective of the source from which the expenses of his transportation were defrayed, or of the place to which he departed.

(c) An alien subject to exclusion from admission to the United States under this section who is employed upon a vessel arriving in the United States shall be excluded and deported in the same manner as if he were an immigrant passenger, and shall be entitled to none of the landing privileges allowed by law to seamen.

(d) So much of section 3 of the immigration act of 1917 as reads as follows: "persons who have been deported under any of the provisions of this act, and who may again seek admission within one year from the date of such deportation, unless prior to their reembarkation at a foreign port or their attempt to be admitted from foreign contiguous territory the Secretary of Labor shall have consented to their reapplying for admission" is amended to read as follows: "persons who have been excluded from admission and deported in pursuance of law, and who may again seek admission within one year from the date of such deportation, unless prior to their reembarkation at a place outside the United States or their attempt to be admitted from foreign contiguous territory, the Secretary of Labor has consented to their reapplying for admission."

SEC. 209. Any alien who enters the United States at any time or place other than as designated by immigration officials, or eludes examination or inspection by immigration officials, or obtains entry to the United States by a false or misleading representation or the willful concealment of a material fact, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 210. Upon the final conviction of any alien of any offense in any court of record of the United States or of any State or Territory, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court to notify the Secretary of Labor, giving the name of the alien convicted, the nature of the offense of which convicted, the sentence imposed, and, if imprisoned, the place of imprisonment, and, if known, the place of birth of such alien, his nationality, and the time when and place where he entered the United States.

SEC. 211. If any provision of this act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of the act, and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

Amend the title so as to read: "An act to supplement the naturalization laws, to provide for the deportation of certain aliens, and for other purposes."

The first four sections of this bill are explained as follows in the report of the Senate committee (S. Rept. No. 1227):

The bill supplements the naturalization act of June 29, 1906, by requiring all aliens who have arrived in the United States after June 29, 1906, to secure certificates of arrival before declaring their intention. The present law requires all such aliens to obtain a certificate of arrival at the time of petitioning for naturalization. The bill does not disturb the requirement of the present law, but requires a certificate also at the time of the declaration of intention. No additional hardship is imposed upon the alien by this change, as the same

certificate obtained at the time of making the declaration of intention will again be used at the time of filing the petition.

The bill also provides that no certificate of arrival may be issued to an alien arriving on or after June 3, 1921, unless he was lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence. In other words, an alien who has illegally entered the United States since the taking effect of the first quota act shall not be permitted to begin the process of becoming a citizen.

There are many aliens who lawfully entered the United States prior to the quota period of restriction where no entry was made at the American port of arrival. Under the present practice no certificate of arrival can be issued to such aliens, and they are unable to petition for naturalization or obtain a judicial ruling upon their citizenship status. There is no specific provision of law to remedy this situation. This bill provides the remedy and authorizes the Commissioner General of Immigration to issue a certificate to such an alien upon proof of his continuous residence in the United States from the time of his arrival, and that he did not belong to any of the excluded classes at the time of entry. No alien can obtain a certificate of arrival who is subject to deportation under the proposed amendment.

The same fee is required for certificates of arrival as that now required of aliens who obtain a permit to return to the United States after temporary absence. That fee is \$3. Payment of a fee for the certificate at the time of declaring his intention relieves from the fee for a certificate at the time of petition for naturalization.

Subdivision (a) of section 5 will enable honorably discharged veterans of the World War (not ineligible to citizenship) to be naturalized under the war-time preference which expired March 3, 1924, by limitation of statute. That is to say, during the World War those serving in the naval or military forces of the United States were privileged to petition for citizenship without previously filing a declaration of intention, without payment of any fee, and without the delay imposed upon other aliens. They were allowed to petition in the most convenient court, and to have an immediate hearing under the supervision of the Bureau of Naturalization. This subdivision reenacts the war-time measure as to those veterans only who served between April 5, 1917, and November 11, 1918, and were discharged under honorable circumstances. Enactment of the subdivision is deemed advisable as a measure of relief to those soldiers who, by reason of a misapprehension of their status, did not take advantage of the privilege when it was available; and for the relief also of those who could not take advantage of the war-time statute because of illness in hospital.

Subdivisions (b) and (c) of section 5 will permit an alien who has lived in several parts of the same State to prove his residence and good moral character by depositions relating to residence in all places outside of the county in which the petition for naturalization is filed. The present law only admits of depositions for residence outside of the State in which the petitioner resides. These subdivisions substitute a period of six months' residence within the county in place of the one year of residence within the State.

The remainder of the bill consists of the deportation bill already passed by the House on February 10, 1925 (H. R. 11796) with amendments as follows:

(1) Aliens who entered without inspection are not deportable unless they entered on or after June 3, 1921, the date of the first quota act.

(2) Alien seamen employed in coastwise trade are not deportable unless they entered before July 1, 1924, the effective date of the immigration act of 1924.

(3) Aliens who conceal or harbor deportable aliens or who aid or assist aliens to enter unlawfully, are not deportable unless such acts are willful.

These changes in the deportation bill remedy the only objections raised by Senators of which your committee has been informed.

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